BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$10 00
" 3 months.....20 00
" 6 months.....40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....10 00
" 6 months.....20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865 NO. 84

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James' Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported moving a force near the Lexington and Columbia road. It is also reported they crossed the Congaree to-day.

A YANKEE CAMPAIGN IN THE COTTON STATES.

The Northern papers say that Gens. Thomas and Wilson, with an immense force of cavalry and mounted infantry, scarcely less than 40,000 strong, are now in motion for a grand campaign from the Tennessee river to the Gulf of Mexico, via Montgomery, Selma and Mobile. A correspondent writes from Washington:

It was announced a month ago that the army of General Thomas would at once take up its march after the remnant of Hood's army, which had found refuge in Mississippi, at Tupelo.—Events have materially altered this plan. Lieut Gen. Grant ordered to other fields a great part of Thomas' infantry, and a new campaign has been consequently resolved upon, and by the time this is printed, a cavalry movement of the most gigantic character, and promising the greatest results, will have been begun. The army, in fact, is in motion.

The starting point of the campaign is Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Mississippi, where Thomas' headquarters have been for some time located. The Columbus (Mississippi) *Republic* has recently published the information that large Federal forces were "concentrating at Eastport and Decatur for the purpose of moving on Selma and Montgomery as soon as the roads are in suitable condition."

The number of cavalry engaged in this great expedition is stated in the Western papers at forty thousand, including mounted infantry, but the force may not be as large as this. The distinguished cavalry leader, General Wilson, is in command. The distance from Eastport to Mobile is about three hundred miles, through a country easily traversed, and Gen. Sherman has stated, under his own signature, for the information of the army, that sufficient forage can be had on the line of the march. The cavalry can probably make twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and the campaign, if continuous, would thus occupy from fifteen to twenty days.

It is by far the largest expedition of this character of the war, and its conditions and prosperity have been so thoroughly canvassed in advance, that no doubt whatever is entertained of its complete success.

The demoralized condition of Dick Taylor's (late Hood's) army at Tupelo, not over sixteen thousand strong, takes it away as an element of danger.

The opening of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and the occupation of Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, will virtually complete our military work in the Cotton States of the gulf.

A Call to Prayer.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God and plunged ourselves into great and abominable sins; therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until, as a people, we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help. *Let all the people lay this truth to heart.* I propose, therefore, that all Christains in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace, at some hour in every day, say between 12 m and 2 p m, and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 14th, 1865.

Feb 17-d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY, 1ST REG'T HOME GUARDS.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO REPORT AT Nash Square in the City of Raleigh, on Thesday next, the 21st inst. Every man is expected to appear, and report in person.

This order will be rigidly enforced.

By order of Col. HARRISON:

G. C. TAYLOR, 1st Lieut

Feb. 17-1t

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. F H PERRY a candidate for County Commissioner for the County of Wake. Feb 16-4t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 2-d3w3*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH,

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, Jan 18, 1864.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

Two good compositors are wanted at the *Carolinian* office, Wilmington. Pay $3 per 1000 ems.

RAID ON WAYNESVILLE.—The Asheville *News* of the 9th says that Col. Kirk, with three or four hundred men, made a raid on Waynesville, Haywood county, last Friday. There are so many rumors in regard to the matter, that it is impossible to arrive at the truth. Capts Teague and Mims, with a few men, attacked him, but with what result we are unable to learn. One report is that the Jail and two or three private dwellings were burned, and a large number of negroes and horses carried off. We shall probably receive an authentic account of the affair in a few days.

DEPREDATIONS IN HERTFORD.—The *Confederate* has been informed by a gentleman just from Hertford county that the Bafaloes are committing great outrages in the counties of Hertford and Gates—plundering the unarmed citizens without mercy. On last Friday night, they visited the house of Mr. Hiram Gatlin, an old and respectable citizen of Hertford county, and stripped him of almost everything he owned. His loss is estimated at over 15,000.

MORE FIRES IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn from the Fayetteville *Telegraph* of the 15th, that two more fires have occurred in Fayetteville. A house belonging to A. A. McKethan, Esq., was burned, and a quantity of flour, corn, peas, &c., was consumed. Fire supposed to be accidental.

The second fire partially burned the stables of Mr. Edwin Glover. Damage slight.

YANKEE PRISONERS, &c.—We observed quite a squad about the office of the Provost Marshal yesterday morning, and on enquiry learned that the Guard had arrested eleven soldiers as recruits. They said they were on their way to their respective commands, but their furloughs being out they were arrested. After an investigation they were sent to Camp Holmes. There were also three Yankee deserters.

CASUALTIES.—The following is a list of casualties in the 1st N. C. Battalion Sharpshooters, in the fight at Hatcher's Run, on the 5th and 7th:

Company A, Lieut. R W Woodruff, commanding. Wounded—Lieut W L Watson, foot, slightly; Serg't Monroe May, hand and leg, severely, and in the hands of the enemy; Privates J C Snow, knee, severe; Jones Shugars, left arm amputated; Wm Crew leg slight; Jones May, foot, severe. Missing—Corporal W D Herrington, Private W G Allen.

Company B, Lieut C A Shuty commanding. Killed—Private Aug Shinse. Wounded—Reubin Chitty, face, severe; J A Kiser, breast, slight. Missing—A A Clewell, Luther Waugh.

ACCIDENT.—The Wilmington *Carolinian* of Tuesday, says:

We learn that a little son of Mrs. Rebecca Seeden, aged about six years, was accidentally shot in her own yard, on Dry Pond, yesterday afternoon, by a soldier, who was carelessly practising with his gun. The ball struck the little fellow in the side, making a severe flesh wound. Firing in the streets is a dangerous habit, the penalty for which cannot be too rigidly enforced by our town authorities.

CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.—The following persons were captured from Co. F, 66th N. C. Regiment, near Sugar Loaf, below Wilmington, on the 19th January:

Lieut F Foy, Sergt Jas Howland and Council Koonce, Corpls Benj Brown, Howard White, E Hardy, Privates Ivey Andrews, Edward Field, Reubin Hood, Samuel King, Job Metts, James Pollock, Owen Sylivant, Simon Simons, Moses Garding, Levi Whaley, C C Smith, John E Garding.

WELL DONE ALAMANCE.—The Local takes pleasure in transfering the following to his column, and in recommending the ladies of other counties to follow the example here set. We take the correspondence from the *Conservative*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAHAM, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the following correspondence for publication it will explain itself, and it is to be hoped that Ladies throughout the State will exert themselves to aid in supporting the families of our brave defenders.

GRAHAM, N. C., JAN. 24th, 1865.

MR. JAMES T. HUNTER—

Commissioner for relief of Soldier's Families of Alamance County:

The Ladies of this county request that you will receive the enclosed eleven hundred and fifty-one dollars, $(1,151) and apply it to the relief of the families of soldiers in this county.

The amount was received at the Tableaux held by them on the 4th inst.

MRS R. F. McADEN,
" T. RUFFIN, Jr.
" C. P. MEBANE,
" T. J. MITCHEL

GRAHAM, N. C. Feb. 1st, 1865.

MRS. R. F. MCADEN, MRS. T. RUFFIN, JR.
MRS. C. P. MEBANE, MRS. T. J. MITCHELL.

LADIES:—Your welcome communication in behalf of the Ladies of Alamance county, enclosing eleven hundred and fifty-one dollers, has been received. Permit me in behalf of the soldiers families to tender you and through you to the Ladies of Alamance county their heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of kindness; and to add the assurance that you have contributed in no small degree in shedding the ray of comfort around many a hearthstone, and in cheering up the hearts and strengthening the arms of our brave soldiery who are now manfully combatting for all that is dear to woman.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES T. HUNTER.
Com'r for the Relief of Soldier's Families.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS.

WILL PROBABLY SOON COMPEL ME TO raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pill," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggist and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight. *These prices are proportionately very low.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 cents a box $2 50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

GEORGE W DEEMS.

Feb 16-dtf3 Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOMS, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 20 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and children These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.

—ALSO—

4 No 1 Breed Sows, 7 fine Shoats, 1 Hog

Feb 16-6t W FASKEW & CO.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, Februbry 10.
Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-d7tw1t A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Adjutant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterised his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. C. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 66 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rulers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 17 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION

AND

Commission

HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties (Jan 27-d8t&w4t*)

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 9-dtd

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.

If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 7-td

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs		$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hats,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hay,	wool, each,	8 00
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
do	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
do	" "	0 00
	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,050 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 or 8 yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8, 4 yard wide, 8 or 10 yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 90
do	gross	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	75 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs.	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	15 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	55
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 80
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disaprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	3	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make dilligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnace officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

COUNTY TRUSTEES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. P. WILDER as candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 9-td

Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

"For the purpose of determining the best means of accomplishing this, as well as for giving expression to your opinions, I earnestly recommend that you assemble in primary meetings in every county in the State, and let the whole world, and especially our enemies, see how a free people can meet a proposition for their absolute submission to the will of their conquerors."—*Gov. Vance's Proclamation.*

That's right, hold meetings; let them be engineered and managed by the minions of power, by the partisans of the President and of Gov. Vance—let everything be "cut and dried"—and if there be any who cannot swallow the resolutions, which are sure to be offered, expressing entire and undying confidence in the immaculate purity, spotless patriotism and elevated integrity of Jefferson Davis and Zebulon B. Vance, let them be held up as tories, traitors, buffaloes, Lincolnites, &c.; get up another "red string" panic, awe the people into silence respecting the petty tyrannies that are grinding them to the earth, and inaugurate a reign of "harmony," an "era of good feeling," generally. Do all this, which we think will be accomplished by the holding of these meetings, and of course the cause will prosper.

In the summer of 1863 the people of the State, moved solely by a patriotic devotion to constitutional freedom and personal liberty, began to hold public meetings, when the exercise of this constitutional right so alarmed the "Model Governor" that he issued a proclamation ordering them to desist; and the consequence was, a division and bitterness was inaugurated that will not be healed while this war lasts. If the people had been suffered to go on then, and had been led by wise rulers, North Carolina would have saved her slave property, and averted the horrors of that subjugation which now threatens her. But the cravings for peace, the popular outburst for liberty and personal freedom, the indignant protests against tyrannical and oppressive laws, and the desire to conciliate and compromise, and the appeals for an honorable peace, were stifled; the masses were gagged, coerced, subjugated, and compelled to submit to the decrees of official arrogance, vanity, bigotry and tyranny; and the war, which might then have been stopped on honorable terms, was suffered to go on, killing and maiming tens and hundreds of thousands, and destroying hundreds of millions' worth of property.

Let the meetings be held, by all means, and let "his Excellency" canvass the mountain district, and tell those suffering people how they have been *blest* by the benevolent rule of "your Governor," in the past, and how he means to lead them to victory, glory, prosperity and peace, in the future. We would have him canvass the whole State, but fearing the duties of his office will not permit that, we insist on his visiting the Western counties, for we know that the suffering people of that region would be rejoiced to see and hear him, and especially to hear him expatiate on that peace which he promised them should come, last summer, in ninety days.

Proclamate, and let the meetings be held.

"Do not these members of Congress, and those citizens, who refuse to put any unusual restrictions on the power of bad men to commit injury in these unusual times, become moral bail for their good behavior? Let those who give the password and the run of the camp to the *Chronicles* and *Standards* and *Progresses* of the day, see to it, that they behave themselves! We confess ourselves amazed at the fatal weakness or inconsiderateness which prevails, where energy and vigor are required to save the life of the State."—*Richmond Sentinel.*

You hired, paid pimp and slave of usurpers. You talk of restricting the circulation of independent newspapers in the camps. You pleader for a Monarchy and a Dictator, how dare you raise your voice where the noble veterans that have probably saved you from the gallows, are concerned! Beware, the time will soon come when you and your pensioners and masters will find that the people—the white men of this great country—are supreme in a land whose soil has been consecrated by the blood of revolutionary martyrs.

Go, snarling, snivelling dog, and black your master's boots. "The king awaits thee:—begone."

We are frequently asked if Sherman has got Branchville. We don't know whether he has or not, but we do know that he has got all round it, and we suppose, that he has got Branchville.

WAR NEWS.

South Carolina—Sherman's Movements.

We have the Columbia papers of Tuesday, from which we get the following of

The Situation.

The *Guardian* says:—Our items of information from below are meagre and unsatisfactory to-day.

After a pretty stubborn fight the enemy took possession of Orangeburg C. H. last Sunday, at one o'clock p. m. Persons who live near report that large fire was seen in that direction Sunday night. We have not definitely heard whether the place was burnt or not.

From Charleston we learn that the enemy were repulsed in an attack made on Battery Simkins on James' Island, Sunday.

We look for better results in our neighborhood in a day or two. There has evidently been a great lack of judgment and foresight in the handling of the forces so far. We have thrown away great advantages of position. There is no more defensible country in the world than that which stretches between the Savannah River and the Salkahatchie, across which the enemy's advance has been made. Swamps, causeways, and narrow defiles on every hand invite to vigorous defence and attack. A Yankee officer who was captured at River's Bridge over the Salkahatchie, has said that they did not intend anything serious at that point. They designed merely to make a feint, but they were emboldened by their unexpected success and pushed on.

But we look now for better things. General Hampton has been placed in command of Columbia and the vicinity as far south as our line extends. We expect him to bring order out of chaos, and to teach the enemy some of those lessons which Sheridan learnt to his cost in Virginia.

Wheeler and Kilpatrick—The Enemy at Orrangeburg, &c.,

The *Carolian* has the following:

On the 11th inst., Gen. Wheeler met Kilpatrick near Aiken, and after enticing him beyond his entrenchments, charged with his whole command and routed the enemy with confusion, driving him back a distance of about five miles. Ammunition giving out, it was impossible for our men to push Kilpatrick any further, and the contest there ceased. We took a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were a portion of the 33d Massachusetts Regiment. Opinion was divided among the men as to the objective point of Sherman.

Orangeburg is in all probability in possession of the enemy—report giving them about 12,000 men

Major Manigault was certainly killed in the late attack on James' Island.

Sherman's Force.

The most reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give Sherman only fifty-odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now co-operating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss from sickness, wounds, and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal commander has not forty thousand effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and the Edisto.

No Burning of Property or Violence to Females.

The report that the enemy had burned Aiken, Graniteville, or the residences of Messrs. Wm. Gregg, Sr., and Richard Yeadon, at Kalmia, is thus far without foundation. Nor have we heard of any personal outrages perpetrated upon ladies beyond verbal insult and intrusion in their premises. Savannah refugees report that Sherman punishes these miscreants with death wherever found, and that the utmost severity is employed in that city with all who offer violence.

Charleston Sherman's Object

It is believed by some of our military authorities that Sherman will not attempt to capture Columbia at present, but content himself with cutting the railroads, and then move on Charleston for the purpose of reaching a water base, and re-opening communication with his fleet.

Hundreds of negroes are reported to have taken to the swamps, rather than to fall into his hands, during the march,

Journeying West.

An immense drove of cattle, sheep and hogs passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for the up-country from Barnwell. Some idea of the number may be had from the statement that the drove extended the length of three of our large squares.

Columbia in a "Spasm."

Columbia is in a spasm. The threatening attitude of Sherman has given rise to the wildest and most improbable rumors, and the result is a general topsy-turvey condition of affairs. Business cannot be satisfactorily conducted, the majority of people are congregated on the street corners discussing military strategy, and planning campaigns, while the remainder are preparing for a scientific movement to the rear.—Large numbers of refugees are flocking to the city for safety, and crowds are hurrying beyond to remoter points in North Carolina. Trains are loaded with supplies, public and private, and altogether we have been plunged into a little whirlpool of excitement, not less novel than refreshing. We can only say to our readers—do not believe all that you hear. There is no occasion for immediate apprehension, if at all, and you may, if you please, go or stay in peace. Our military authorities are well advised and vigilant. Our troops are getting into their places, confidence prevails, and we have much reason to hope for success. As a measure of precaution, however, we would say to those who intend to leave the city at all, not to wait until the last moment, but to go at once. We know from experience what the tribulations of the "last moment" are, and as far as personal effects are concerned, would suggest transmission at once, while transportation can be had.

More of Sherman's Army.

The Southern Express Company have placed us under obligations for a copy of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 10th. This paper says of Sherman's movements:

From a gentleman who arrived on a special train last night we gather the annexed news:

The Federals, on Thursday morning were at Windsor, about fifteen miles from Aiken. It is not known in what force. No movements were made by them on Thursday. Cause of this not ascertained.

The troops in the vicinity of Winnsboro are Kilpatrick's corps.

It is reported that Generals Hampton and Wheeler engaged the enemy on the 7th and 8th, repulsing them at all points. Our loss about seventy killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy much greater.

The enemy are reported to be moving towards the Congaree river.

A gentleman from Columbia states that Slocum's corps is moving on that city on this side of the Edisto. His main line when last heard from was on the railroad

It is stated in Columbia that Kilpatrick's corps is protecting Slocum's left.

It is ascertained that Porter is again moving on Charleston. When last heard from he was at Green Pond.

It is not known where Gen. Sherman himself is.

Barnwell Court House was burned on Monday night.

The roads are teeming with vehicles, stock, and all kinds of movable property, fleeing for Georgia and upper Carolina.

Western North Carolina to be Raided.

A Richmond paper of the 14th says:

The report reached us yesterday that Stoneman and Barbridge were preparing to make a raid from Tennessee into North Carolina, in the direction of Raleigh, with the hope of co-operating with the column now said to be on foot to invade the State from the Atlantic coast. We give this for what it may be worth.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following general orders, from General Lee's headquarters, are published for the information of all concerned. All persons absent from the army without leave should avail themselves of the clemency offered, and return to their commands without delay:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF CONFED. STATES, 11th February, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQ'RS. ARMIES CONFED. STATES, February 11, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired, by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 2, of this date, from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands, and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order

R. E. LEE, General.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

DEVELOPMENT EXTRAORDINARY—A NICE KETTLE OF FISH.

Have our readers observed the report made of the Blair mission, in the New York *Herald?* It is a very strange document. Of course it is for every one to judge for himself how much of truth, and how much falsehood there is in it.—Nothing is easier than to contradict a Yankee account—nothing is cheaper. Of course the facts stated by the correspondent of the *Herald* will be denied. We propose to bring some of the points to the attention of our readers. For they require attention:

As I stated a few days ago, Francis P. Blair, Sr., was sent for to return to Richmond, and in obedience to that request made his second visit to the capital of the Southern Confederacy. The message from there asking Mr. Blair to return stated that he would be met at Varina.

In this little paragraph there are two facts stated, which conflict very materially with what the Government at Richmond gave us to understand was the fact. The first is that Mr. Blair did *not* return to Richmond of his own accord, as we were made to believe; but, on the countrary, that he went there by "*request.*" Secondly, that he was "*sent for* to return to Richmond"—that a *message* from them" *asked* "Mr. Blair to return." A message was sent, and the arrangements for his return made at Richmond.

Let us mark these points, as items No. 1 and No. 2.

"Mr. Blair had several interviews with Mr. Davis," says the *Herald.* "During these interviews the condition of the Southern Confederacy, and the dangers that existed, the trials that he (Davis) was compelled to go through, were all talked over, as well as his desire to take some step to prevent further sacrifice of life and hardships of the people."

In this little paragraph, like the former, are to be observed two little facts. First, that Mr. Davis grows confidential and discourses to old Blair on "the dangers that existed" to the Southern Confederacy Secondly, that he becomes friendly and discourses on the "trials that he (Davis) was compelled to go through."—Items 3 ad 4.

Let us take another look at the *Herald,*

At the very time that these interviews were being held, the Richmond press and the rebel Congress were denouncing Davis, assailing him in every way possible, and, as he said, watching for every opportunity to pounce upon him and close his career as Chief of the Confederacy.

Now here we have something definite and rather singular—something that throws a little light on what went before. Let us examine it. Here Mr. Davis is discovered sitting in a corner, and in the fullness of his heart telling old Frank Blair that Congress were "watching for every opportunity to pounce upon him (Davis) and close his career as the Chief of the Confederacy." How full of dignity this proceeding! What a deferential regard for the opinions of the People of the Confederate States in Congress assembled! How thoroughly Republican his view of his own official position! How patriotic his conception of his duty! How personally disinterested, how devoted to the cause, how noble a martyr! This we may call item No 5.

But something still more extraordinary follows—read it:

The interview resulted, after favorable indorsements were held out by Southern officials, in Mr. Davis being afraid to take the responsibility of appointing commissioners to treat upon any other terms than recognition and independence at the present moment.

Davis feared that if he did, his opponents in Congress would seize upon it as a pretext to depose him, and thus place him where he could not carry out what he had initiated. He was, therefore, unwilling to take the responsibility of entering upon negotiations upon any other basis than independence.

Mr. Davis then tells old Blair that he is "*afraid*" to reconstruct the Government; is "*afraid*" of the spirit of the people; is "*afraid*" of their patriotic courage and devotion; is restrained by "fear" from doing what old Blair wanted him to do. And fear for what? Why, fear himself. "Mr. Davis feared that if he did, his opponents in Congress would seize upon it as a pretext to depose him, and place him where he could not carry out what he had initiated." What an announcement! Is it possible that this sort of talk comes from the chief magistrate of the Government? Item No. 6.

And speaking of the appointment of Gen. Lee as Commander-in-Chief, just see what estimate the enemy put upon Mr. Davis, and what impressions he has made for himself.

The appointment of Lee is the repudiation of Davis as a military director—a direct imputation that another man can do better, and hence that Davis is responsible for all the disasters. Davis is by this change virtually deposed—not actually. He cannot touch the army, and the army is the Confederacy; but he can touch the minor points that will affect the Confederacy greatly He can negotiate for peace, and as the other leaders go on step by step in the establishment of the actual dictatorship, *Davis will take especial care of the interests of Davis.*

Whether this account of the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* be true or not, we are compelled to believe with the Yankee, "Davis will take especial care of the interests of Davis." Item, No. 7.

THE PROGRESS' IDEA OF A FLOURISHING PAPER.—Fifty dollars Confed for subscription from one city in a single day (?)—*Conservative.*

That fling is calculated, and no doubt intended, to depreciate Confederate money; and that, you know, according to the teachings of your own "sect," is treason. Don't Mr. Secretary Trenholm tell you that it will be as good as gold?—does not the immaculate *Observer* advise you to husband it, and did not President Davis tell the women at Wilson to hang their clothes out to dry—that a little more sunshine would make all right? The king's servants should not make fun of the king's promises to pay. Beware!

INCIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The *Herald* gives the following incidents of the Conference which recently took place at Hampton Roads:

THE CORDIALITY OF THE INTERVIEW.

The interview between the President and Mr. Seward on one side, and Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter on the other, was, according to all accounts, exceedingly pleasant to all concerned. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony or good feeling during the entire interview. What the South desired was stated freely, without any bluster or appearance of superciliousness. The President informed them that the people of the North would not entertain for a moment the idea of a settlement short of restoration of the Union, and full obedience to the laws by the people of the Southern States; that he was simply the agent of the people of the United States, and could not, if he desired it, consent to any other basis of settlement.

ALL THE REBELS ASKED FOR WAS AN ARMISTICE.

There is no truth whatever in the statement extensively circulated that the rebel commissioners demanded recognition, and refused to enter into negotiations except on that basis. The whole question of peace and the views of the two sections were talked over in a general way. Stephens and his associates did not in all of this general conversation intimate whether they would or would not accept anything else but recognition and independence. What they did say was that they did not desire to fix any ultimatum as a starting point in their negotiations. The ultimatum was a question which, in their opinion, should be arrived at through negotiation as the terms of settlement, and not fixed as the starting point. They asked that commissioners, vested with full powers to treat on peace, should be appointed by both sides, and that there should be an armistice while negotiations were pending. This was the sum and substance of their demand.

MR. LINCOLN'S THREE POINTS.

The President and Mr. Seward refused to grant an armistice for a single day. Mr. Lincoln informed them that there were three points which he would not yield:

1. That no armistice would be granted for a single day.

2. That a united country was the only basis upon which peace could be obtained. Restoration of the Union and full obedience to the laws by the people of the Southern States were the *sine qua non.*

3. That the action of Congress in regard to slavery should be recognised as the law of the land—meaning in this the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Lincoln insisted that reunion should be the basis of settlement, and that a united country should be the groundwork of all negotiations. The rebel gentlemen were unwilling to consent to the appointment of commissioners unless an armistice were granted while negotiations were pending; at least they held that they had not the power to bind the South to such action without an armistice. Mr. Lincoln positively refused the armistice, and the other point, in reference to re-union and a united country, was not talked over. There was considerable informal conversation, during which almost everything connected with the rebellion was talked over, as well as the issues and changes which have been brought about by virtue of the war. The interview ended with perfect good feeling, and the negotiating parties separated in the very best of humour. The parting greeting was as cordial and happy as that of the best of friends could be.

ONE OF OLD ABE'S STORIES.

After the formal interview was over, there was a lengthy general conversation held. It seems that it was during this informal talk that the rebel ambassadors first heard of the passage of the constitutional amendment by the lower house of Congress. One of the number remarked that this action might complicate affairs a little with the South. The heavy planters insisted upon maintaining that institution and defending it, and asked Mr. Lincoln if he thought he could get around that fact. Old Abe was ready for them with one of his stories and said: There is an old farmer out in Illinois who had made his arrangements to raise a large herd of hogs; he informed his neighbors that he had found a way to raise cheap pork. This excited the curiosity of his neighbors, and they asked him how he was going to do it. The old farmer replied that he should plant a large field of potatoes, and when they had got their growth would turn the hogs in and let them dig and eat, thus saving the expense of digging the potatoes and feeding them.

"But," said his neighbors, "the frost will come before they are fattened, and in all probability the ground will be frozen a foot deep. How do you propose to get around that?"

"Oh," replied the farmer, "they will root somewhere any way, and may as well root away there, even if it is hard work."

OUR ULTIMATUM.

There is one peculiarity in regard to all the rumors which have been in circulation since Mr. Lincoln returned, and that is the perfect accord of all on the point that neither the President nor Mr. Seward varied a hair's breadth from the position that no settlement can be had, no peace obtained, except upon the basis of a united country, a Union under one flag, from the lakes to the Gulf. There was no ifs or ands in regard to the President's position on this.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, Mr. Davis' organ, has a long article in a recent issue, arguing that Congress and the Legislatures of the States are too slow for these times, and urging the appointment of a *Dictator.* This is ominous, and if the authorities at Richmond don't tell the people, at an early day, that they have no right to manage their own affairs in a constitutional way, and demand that all be confided to them, we shall be greatly mistaken. We are drifting with the current, and as we near the precipice those who man the ship become more and more reckless.

We give the latest from South Carolina elsewhere. Sherman seems to have possessed himself of all the roads between Augusta and Columbia and Charleston, and has no doubt tapped the Manchester road before this time. The wildest excitement prevailed at Columbia, the people were flying from the place, and the enemy were said to be marching on the city. A few days will give us facts—now all is rumor and speculation.

War meetings have been held at Charlotte and Fayetteville, and other towns having large numbers of exempts will no doubt follow. So far we do not hear of a man being added to the army by them, but we hope the volunteering spirit will soon manifest itself among the getters up and managers of these meetings. It is men, not meetings or speeches, that the country needs; and without men our cause is hopelessly doomed. We will gladly publish the lists of recruits obtained at these meetings, and hope that our friends will not fail to keep us posted.